

For the Cure of  
COUGHS, COLDS,  
BRONCHITIS,  
PNEUMONIA, CROUP,  
AND CONSUMPTION.

WATER'S  
PERRY FECTORAL

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

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sertion, should reach us as early as Tuesday  
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ROBERT NOURSE,  
GENERAL AGENT.

### AN HOUR IN THE WOODS.

The quiet autumn woods,  
To-day they are my home;  
Mid rustling leaves to tread,  
And see them fade overhead,  
For this I hither come.  
There is a spirit here  
That broods not elsewhere;  
'Tis in the dreamy sound  
That floats o'er all around,  
And in the still air.

It sighs to wandering birds  
"Farewell," in whispered breath,  
And when its harsh tones speak,  
The trees, all still and meek,  
Fold them in robes of death.

'Tis good to linger here,  
O dreamer, lone and free!  
The lay the wind-harp sings,  
All mournful fading things  
Shall softly cease to thee.  
And thou shalt muse on life,  
And on the last, long sleep;  
And all shall seem so brief—  
So fading like a leaf—  
That thou shalt turn and weep.  
Then shall Time's mystery  
Be all revealed to thee;  
Till o'er thy dusky skies  
The dawning light shall rise  
Of Immortality.

Essex, Nov. 1850.

FLOY.

### A Nation Without a God.

I know—I sigh when I think of it—that  
hitherto the French people have been the  
least religious of all the nations of Europe.—  
Is it because the idea of God—which arises  
from all the evidences of Nature, and from  
the depths of reflection, being the profoundest  
and weightiest idea of which human intelli-  
gence is capable, and the French mind being  
the most rapid, but the most superficial, the  
lightest, the most unreflecting of all the Euro-  
pean nations—has not the force and severity  
necessary to carry far and long the greatest  
conception of the human understanding? Is  
it because we are and have been a military  
people, a soldier nation, led by kings, heroes,  
ambitious men, from battle-field to battle-field,  
making conquests and never keeping them;  
ravaging, dazling, charming, and corrupting  
Europe; and bringing home the manners,  
vices, bravery, lightness, and impiety of the  
camp to the fireside of the people? I know  
not; but certain it is, that the nation has an  
immense progress to make in serious  
thought if she wishes to remain free.

If we look at the characters, compared as  
regards the religious sentiment, of the great  
nations of Europe, America, and even Asia,  
the advantage is not for us. The great men  
of other countries live and die on the scene of  
history, looking up to heaven—our great men  
appear to live and die, forgetting completely  
the only idea, for which it is worth living and  
dying—they live and die looking at the spec-  
tator; or at most, at posterity.

Open the history of America, the history of  
England, and the history of France; read  
and compare the great lives, the great deaths,  
the great martyrdoms, the great words at the  
hour when the ruling thought of life reveals  
itself in the last words of the dying.

Washington and Franklin fought, spoke, suf-  
fered, ascended and descended in their politi-  
cal life of popularity, in the ingratitude of  
glory, in the contempt of their fellow citizens  
always in the name of God, for whom they  
acted. The Liberator of America died, con-  
fiding to God the liberty of the people, and his  
own soul!

Stratford, who died for the constitution of  
his country, wrote to Charles I, to entreat  
him to consent to his execution, in order to  
prevent political troubles; after this consent  
was obtained he wrote: "Put not your confi-  
dence in princes, nor your trust in the sons of  
men, for salvation cometh not from them, but  
from on high."

In his way to the scaffold he stopped under  
the window of his friend the Bishop of Lon-  
don; he raised his head towards him, and  
asked his prayers in the terrible moment that  
awaited him. The aged prelate burst into  
tears, and giving his trembling benediction,  
fell senseless in the arms of those who sur-  
rounded him.

Stratford went on his way, strengthened by  
the Divine influence, invoked by the vena-  
ble man, and spoke with calmness to the peo-  
ple assembled to see him die. "I only fear  
one thing," said he; "it is, that this is an un-  
happy presage for my country—it is an effu-  
sion of innocent blood. I am now at the end—

stroke will make a widow of my wife, and or-  
phans of my children, will deprive my ser-  
vants of an affectionate master, will separate  
me from my dear brother, and my friends.  
May God replace all to them."

He undressed and laying his head on the  
block said, "I thank my heavenly master for  
enabling me to await this blow without fear,  
and for not permitting me to be dismayed by  
an instant of terror. I lay down my head on  
this block with as much composure as I ever  
laid it down to sleep."

Behold faith in union with patriotism. Look  
at Charles I, in his turn, that model of the  
death of kings. At the moment of receiving  
the stroke of the axe, whose edge he exam-  
ined, he raised his head, and to the minis-  
ter who attended him, "Remember!" That is  
remember to tell my sons never to avenge  
the death of their father.

Sydney, the young martyr of a patriotism,  
guilty of nothing but impatience, and who  
died to expiate his country's dream of lib-  
erty, said to his jailor, "I rejoice that I die  
innocent towards the king, but a victim, re-  
signed to the King on high, to whom all life is  
due."

The Republicans of Cromwell only sought  
the way of God, even in the blood of battles.  
Their politics were their faith—their reign a  
prayer—their death a psalm. One hears, sees,  
feels that God was in all the movements of  
these great people.

But cross the sea, traverse La Mancha,  
come to our times, open our annals, and listen  
to the last words of the great political actors  
of the drama of our liberty. One would  
think that God was eclipsed from the soul—  
that His name was unknown in the language.

History will have the air of an atheist,  
when she recounts to posterity these nihilis-  
tic, rather than deaths, of celebrated men  
in the greatest year of France! The victims  
only have a God; the tribunes and liars  
have none.

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death,  
"Crown me with flowers," said he, intoxicate  
me with perfumes. Let me die to the sound  
of music! Not a word of God, or of his  
soul. Sensual philosopher, he desired only a  
supreme sensualism, a last voluptuousness to  
his agony.

Contemplate Madame Roland, the strong-  
hearted woman of the Revolution, on the cart  
that conveyed her to death. She looked con-  
temptuously on the besotted people who killed  
their prophets and sibyls. Not a glance to-  
wards Heaven! Only one word for the  
earth as she was quitting—"O, Liberty!"

Approach the dugeon door of the Giron-  
dins. Their last night is a banquet—  
The only hymn, the Marseillaise!  
Follow Camille Desmoulins to his execu-  
tion. A cool and indecent pleasantry at the  
trial, and a long imprecation of the road to  
the guillotine, were the two last thoughts of  
this dying man on his way to the last tribu-  
nal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaf-  
fold, at the distance of a line from God and  
eternity. "I have had a good time of it; let  
me go to sleep." Then to the executioner,  
"you will show my head to the people; it is  
worth the trouble!" His faith, annihilation;  
his last sigh, vanity; behold the Frenchman  
of this latter age!

What must one think of the religious senti-  
ment of a free people, whose great figures  
seem thus to march in procession to annihila-  
tion, and to whom that terrible minister,  
Death itself, recalls neither threatenings nor  
the promises of God!

The Republic of these men without a God  
has quickly been stranded. The liberty won  
by so much heroism, and so much genius, has  
not found in France a conscience to shelter it,  
a God to avenge it, a people to defend it  
against that atheism which has been called  
glory. An atheistic republicanism cannot be  
heroic. When you terrify it, it bends; when  
you buy it, it sells itself. Who would take  
any heed?—the people ungrateful, and God  
non-existent! So finish atheist revolutions!  
—Lamartine.

### NOVELTY IN "CHURCH DISCIPLINE."

On Sunday last a notice as under was fixed  
in a village church about five miles from Col-  
chester, by the owner of the hall immediately  
contiguous to the sacred edifice:—Whereas it  
has been the custom for many years past in  
this parish to give precedence to the squire  
of the parish in going out of church on Sunday,  
the parishioners are respectfully reminded  
that such distinctions in the house of God  
have no foundation in scripture; and yet the  
parishioners are respectfully reminded that  
they have only to consult their own conveni-  
ence in going out of church, as they already  
do in coming into church.—Oct. 6th, 1850.  
Chelmsford (Eng.) Chronicle.

Humility is the best evidence of real reli-  
gion, as arrogance, self conceit, and preten-  
sion, are the infallible criteria of a pharisaical  
devotion.

### A Chapter of Missionary Life.

We transcribe the following narrative of  
the conversion of a Karen chieftain from the  
Memoir of Mrs. Mason, just published by  
Lewis Colby of N. Y.

A hundred armed Karens were scattered in  
small parties, each with its chief, as sharp-  
shooters beneath the walls of Mergui, and  
were pouring volley after volley upon the  
British troops, as they neared the shore in  
their boats, the morning before they took the  
city in 1825. But the boats moored, and out  
leaped the men, answering the fire with dead-  
ly aim. At this time, a tall majestic figure  
was seen passing from one Karen post to an-  
other, rallying and encouraging the men, who  
were all manifestly under his authority. Born  
to command, was written on his high, dark,  
brow, and his whole mien spoke him one of  
Nature's nobility. The Karens were soon in  
the midst of two fires, the British facing them,  
and the Burmans on the city walls behind  
them, and it was expected every moment that  
their chieftain would fall beneath the storm of  
bullets that flew like hail around him. But  
he walked unscathed, because God threw his  
armor about him—because the king of heaven  
had a command for him in reserve in the life-  
giving wars of Christianity.

It may not be wholly irrelevant to intro-  
duce here this man's story, as he with his fam-  
ily constituted one of the rich clusters growing  
along the side of Mrs. Mason's pathway.

Some years had gone by after the siege of  
Mergui, when one sunny afternoon, on re-  
turning from a preaching excursion among  
the Burmese, the first object that my eye re-  
stet upon on entering our Tavoy cottage, was  
this fiery-eyed chieftain, seated like a child at  
Mrs. Mason's feet. He was pleading earnest-  
ly with the teachress to go down to his vil-  
lage and visit the Karens there, and in the  
neighboring region. "We have heard of  
Christianity," he said, "and it seems to us  
something wonderful. We do not understand  
it, and yet it seems to be the thing we want,  
the thing we have many years longed for.—  
Come, teacher, come to our jungle homes, and  
preach to us on our native streams. Many  
will believe. I have a Burman wife, and I  
have daughters, and sons-in-law, and brothers,  
and nephews, all of whom will become Chris-  
tians as well as myself, as soon as we really  
understand."

It was a pleasant afternoon in the cool sea-  
son next succeeding the visit, that the teacher  
and his company were resting beneath the  
dark shadows of a clump of liquid amber  
trees, on the banks of a chrysal stream, on  
which were floating like water-lilies innum-  
erable, large flowered crinums, baptising with  
their fragrance the drooping willows, that cast  
the mantle of their shadows upon them. Pye-  
kha was still half-a-day's journey distant  
and darkness would overtake us in half that  
time. While discussing the difficulties of our  
situation, two Karens came up and in-  
formed us, that a large portion of the settle-  
ment were at a funeral feast, two hours' walk  
out of the principal path, and near the sources  
of the stream by which we were seated. We  
were soon on our feet, following the new  
guides through a thick forest of graceful gam-  
boge trees, and tall, wild dories, interspersed  
with the elegant pensile flowering shrubs, the  
nodding clero-dendron.

Darkness had mantled the horizon, when  
we found ourselves in the midst of a large en-  
campment of Karens; and as soon as it was  
announced that the teacher had arrived, half  
a dozen men with their blazing wood-oil  
torches were before me, leading us to a com-  
fortable little zayat. There we took up our  
abode for forty-eight hours; and during all  
that time, nearly, night and day, were listen-  
ers to the gospel present, as it was proclaimed  
by the teacher and his assistants; and during  
all that time, too, the sound of revelry, and  
the song, and the solemn step of the bands  
marching around the sacred bones, were ring-  
ing in the ear.

That year we failed of reaching the great  
chief's residence, but we found at the feast  
two who professed their belief in the gospel  
amid the surrounding turmoil, and who ever  
after, to the close of their lives, gave undoubt-  
ed evidence of the genuineness of their faith.  
Another year led us to the chief's dwelling;  
but he obtained light and strength slowly, and  
felt his way continually before daring to step.  
But when this man once decided, he never  
turned back. He went on for five or six suc-  
cessive years before he was wholly clear of the  
trammels of heathenism, and stood forth  
Christ's free-man.

For five years I travelled through the  
length and breadth of Pye-kha before there  
was a single soul baptised! And this chieftain  
was not quite ready even then; but soon  
after he was made willing through the Spirit  
of God to give up all for Christ; and from  
that time down to his dotage he was the most  
efficient laborer we ever had among the Mer-  
gui and southern Tavoy Karens. He labor-  
ed of his own accord, and out of pure love for

souls, never having been employed or report-  
ed as an assistant. Mostly through his ef-  
forts, I was permitted to baptize at different  
times, and in different localities, his intelligent  
wife, two daughters, two sons-in-law, two or  
three brothers, and an unknown number of  
grandchildren, nephews, and other relatives.  
Nearly all within his influence—and his was  
second to none—were made to feel the power  
of Christianity.

Mrs. Mason repeatedly visited the chieftain  
at his jungle-home, and had at different  
times, several of his descendants under her in-  
structions. While in his hamlet on one oc-  
casion, she wrote, "The old man, formerly head  
of the Mergui Karens, has appeared uncom-  
monly well, and is now gone to bring his un-  
converted brother." The last time I saw him  
was two years after Mrs. Mason's notice,  
when he had just returned from another visit  
to that same brother. His tall form, now  
doubled like a withered leaf, was on the back  
of a young man. His brother's dwelling was  
a long day's journey distant; and most of the  
journey had been performed, as he told me, as  
I saw him on the back of his grandson! The  
lad was a fine, intelligent Christian youth,  
and my admiration of the willingness mani-  
fested, to perform such fatiguing service to  
carry the gospel to a hardened old sinner,  
who had heard it more than a hundred times,  
was only equalled by the zeal of the old man,  
who seemed to forget his aching bones in the  
delight he felt at having once more exhorted  
his brother, and seen in him some hopeful ap-  
pearances. "I can't die," he exclaimed at  
the close of his relation to me while a gleam  
of his youthful fire glowed through his feeble  
frame—"I can't die till I see my brother con-  
verted!"

### Anecdote of Thomas Paine.

The New York Observer publishes some  
interesting reminiscences, by Grant Thor-  
burn, (Laurie Todd,) of this strange charac-  
ter—the author of the "Age of Reason" and  
the "Rights of Man." The following is an  
account of the infidel while boarding with a  
fellow-countryman by the name of Carver.—  
It was in 1805.

Mr. Paine boarded with Carver in 1805,  
and for some years after. His habits had  
now become so intemperate, and his dress  
and person so mean and slovenly, that he was  
shunned by all the respectable portion of his  
own disciples. I often spent an evening with  
Paine at the house of my fellow-journeyman  
and his wife, and it was seldom that any other  
person was present. Here I learned from  
their conversation his whole domestic history.  
His parents belonged to the Society of  
Friends, he held an office in the custom-house  
and married the collector's daughter. He  
was divorced, (as stated above,) and shortly  
after this he was detected in taking bribes  
from the smugglers, and shutting his eyes  
while they landed their contraband goods.—  
He fled, and came to America at the begin-  
ning of the Revolution; he returned to Eu-  
rope; was a member of the bloody Convention  
in France, and voted on the trial of Lou-  
is XVI. in 1793. He narrowly escaped the  
guillotine when Robespierre was chief butcher.

In 1801, Mr. Jefferson despatched a na-  
tional vessel to France to bring home the  
venerable patriot to assist in scattering the  
mists of Christianity, and to preach the doc-  
trine of devils to the priest-ridden natives in  
America. He landed in New York in 1802,  
but rum consumed his vitals, and he died in  
1809.

Carver brought a certificate of member-  
ship from the Baptist church in Lewis, Eng-  
land. Paine induced him to burn this and  
his Bible. Laurie Todd then gives this in-  
teresting account of an interview he had with  
Paine.

One night I walked in as usual, without  
knocking; Paine was giving Carver and his  
wife a profound lecture on priestcraft, witch-  
craft, robbery, murder, &c.; piling all on the  
shoulders of the Scotchman's Bible. When  
he stopped, said I, Mr. Paine, and you two by  
the fire, Carver and wife, if you will listen,  
I'll tell you a story about the Bible, which  
happened to one of your acquaintance not long  
ago. All were anxious to hear.

Said I, the first night I slept on shore in  
America, 17th of June, 1794, I was at No. 8  
Dutch-st., now Colgate's factory, New York:  
the house was a small two-story frame build-  
ing, and shingle roof; I spread my ship's mat-  
tress on the garret floor, and lay down to  
sleep. The weather was very hot. At mid-  
night there arose a mighty wind; I awoke  
out of sleep: the rain rattled on the roof; my  
head lay within 18 inches of the shingles;  
the sashes had been removed; the windows  
had no shutters; the flood beat in through the  
windows; the lightning flashed in one con-  
tinued blaze; the thunder rolled louder and  
louder, with crash on crash; I was in bodily  
fear; I thought heaven and earth were con-  
tending, and that the world had seen its last  
day. I may say, by comparison, I never saw  
lightning in Scotland, nor heard thunder; and

it was the first time I heard the rattling of a  
tempest on a shingle roof. I knew not what it  
meant; I covered my face, and sat on my chest  
with fear and trembling, and wished myself at  
home again.

I had never been seventeen miles from my  
father's door, till I shipped for America. In  
half an hour the storm ceased, and the moon  
shone out from behind the cloud. I stretch-  
ed myself again on my hard pallet, but fear  
had driven sleep from my eyes; besides, the  
garret was alive with fleas, bugs, and mosqui-  
toes; an Egyptian plague, which I felt now  
for the first time in my life. Sleep was out  
of the question; I arose at the first streak of  
day, 3 A. M., with sore bones, aching head,  
and spirits sunk down to my heels. O, how I  
longed for the heather hills of Scotland,  
where fleas never dance, nor mosquitoes never  
sing.

I now felt somewhat like a cat in a strange  
garret. I was loath to go down stairs, not  
wishing to disturb the family. I had a small  
box filled with books; I thought to pass the  
time, I would open the box and lay the books  
out to air. On the top lay a small pocket Bi-  
ble, in two volumes. It was placed there by  
the hands of my pious father when he packed  
the box. This self-same Bible is now in my  
hand. I opened the book to see its condition  
thinking it might be mildewed, having been  
fourteen weeks in the hold of the vessel.—  
My eye fell on the words, "My son," I was  
thinking of my father, and I fancied I heard  
his voice. I read with astonishment to the  
end of the chapter. On looking up it was  
third chapter of the Proverbs.

During this recital, Mr. Paine sat on one  
side of the table, I on the other, directly op-  
posite. He listened with marked attention.—  
Said I, "Mr. Paine, this Bible is now in my  
pocket, and if you wish, I will read the chap-  
ter." "Do, if you please," he replied. Ob-  
serve here, that as they had no Bible at Car-  
ver's, I generally put mine in my pocket when  
I went to see Mr. Paine, for in discussions,  
he was very apt to misquote the text. While  
I read, he listened with his eyes fixed on my  
face. When I had done, "Now," said I,  
"Mr. Paine, suppose yourself in my situation,  
having just stepped out into the world for the  
first time, from the cottage in which I was  
born, a poor boy, set down among strangers,  
without a friend to counsel or direct, sick,  
sore, and discouraged, with only three cents in  
my pocket; now, sir, Inspiration aside, do you  
think that words could have been put together  
more suitable to my case? You can think as  
you please, and I have the same right; I  
looked on that chapter as a message from  
heaven; a chart, compass, and pilot to guide  
me through the breakers ahead. Its imme-  
diate effect was, to ease my aching bones, to  
cool my burning temples, and to raise my  
drooping spirits. I grasped my nail-hammer  
and sallied forth in the strength of this chap-  
ter, to breast the storms of life."

I stopped; he rose from his seat, laid his  
hand on my shoulder, with a smile, "Ah,"  
said he, "thou art a young enthusiast." Said  
I, "Mr. Paine, you call this all delusion, and  
what if it is; it is a very innocent, and a very  
comfortable delusion. You burn our Bi-  
ble, and give us a blank book in its place."

A USEFUL COMPOSITION.—In the sci-  
entific Convention at New Haven, Professor  
Olmstead stated that rosin added to lard gives  
it a degree of fluidity not before possessed by  
the lard, and also prevents the latter forming  
those acids which corrode metals—copper and  
brass, for example.

Several important practical applications re-  
sult from this property. Its use for lubricat-  
ing surfaces of brass or copper has already  
been adverted to. It is equally applicable to  
surfaces of sheet iron. I have found a very  
thin coating, applied with a brush, sufficient  
to preserve Russia iron stoves and grate from  
rusting during summer, even in damp situa-  
tions.

I usually add to it a portion of black lead,  
and this preparation, when applied with a  
brush in the thinnest possible film, will be  
found a complete protection to sheet iron  
stoves and pipes. The same property ren-  
ders the compound of lard and rosin a valu-  
able ingredient in the composition of shaving  
soap. The quality of shaving soap is greatly  
improved by a larger proportion of oil than  
is usually employed, so as to completely satu-  
rate the alkali; but such soap easily becomes  
rancid when wet with water and suffered to  
remain damp—as it commonly is when in use.  
If a certain proportion of this compound is  
added to common Windsor soap, (say half  
its weight,) the tendency to grow rancid is  
prevented.

A very soft and agreeable shaving com-  
pound, or cream, may be made by steaming  
in a close cup a cake of any common shaving  
soap, so as to reduce it to a soft consistence,  
and then mixing intimately with it half its  
weight of our resinous preparation, adding a  
few drops of some odoriferous substance.—  
The same compound forms an excellent  
water-proof paste for leather.

### Rev. Jotham Sewall.

A week or two since, we announced the  
death of this venerable servant of Christ. He  
was ninety years old last January, having been  
born January 1, 1760. Our acquaintance  
with him was of thirty-five years' standing.—  
We first met him at the house of a mutual  
friend in this city. He has preached in six-  
teen states, and labored fifty years as a mis-  
sionary. If our recollection is correct, he  
once informed us that he had gathered forty  
churches in Maine. He spent his time in the  
new settlements, in visiting from house to  
house and collecting the people together in  
school-houses, and talking to them in the most  
familiar manner.

On our first introduction to Mr. S. his first  
salutation was, "Well, my young friend, have  
you got tired of preaching?" We were rather  
surprised at this abrupt question, and after a  
short pause, replied, "We have not been long  
in the ministry, but have had some things to  
discourage us; but as you have been longer in  
the field than we have, we will take the liberty  
to ask you the same question." "Tired,"  
yes," replied father S., "an hundred times;  
I have frequently thought of what my good  
old master said when I first began to preach  
on the Kennebec. I was brought up a mason,  
and my old master, when I first began to  
preach, went to hear me, and said, 'Sewall is  
a clever fellow, but a thousand pities that he  
ever left the trowel.' I have often thought of  
that saying, 'a thousand pities that Sewall  
ever left the trowel.' At that interview, he  
also related another incident of his life.

"The first time that I preached in a large  
place was at Newburyport, for the late Dr.  
Spring. In the morning I preached with  
some embarrassment; but before the evening  
service I retired to the Dr.'s study, and prayed  
for Divine assistance, obtained some lib-  
erty in prayer, and was enabled to preach  
with plainness. Dr. Spring informed me af-  
terwards, that his son Gardiner went home  
that night weeping; and this sermon resulted  
in his conversion."

Our last interview with this venerable man  
was at our office about three months before  
his death. He was evidently failing. He  
said that his friends sold his horse and wagon  
last fall, and they would not trust him to go  
about alone.

Few men have accomplished more good in  
their day and generation, than Rev. Jotham  
Sewall. Few men will have more stars in  
their crown of rejoicing in the day of the  
Lord Jesus.—Boston Recorder.

THE GOOD WIFE.—The power of a wife  
for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be  
the seat of happiness, or it must be forever  
unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom  
and courage, and strength and endurance. A  
bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture  
and despair. No condition is hopeless when  
the wife possesses firmness, decision and  
economy. There is no outward prosperity  
which can counteract indolence, extravagance,  
and folly at home. Man is strong, but his  
heart is not adamant. He delights in enter-  
prise and action; but to sustain him he needs  
a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He ex-  
pends his whole moral force in the conflict of  
the world. To recover his equanimity and  
composure, home must be to him a place of  
 repose, of peace, of cheerfulness of comfort,  
and his soul renews its strength again and  
goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the  
labor and troubles of the world. But if at  
home he finds no rest, and is there met with  
bad temper, sullenness or gloom, or is assailed  
by discontent, or complaint or reproaches,  
the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope  
vanishes, and the man sinks into despair.

POETRY IN A MILLIONAIRE.—The last item  
in the will of John McDonough, lately de-  
ceased in Louisiana, is as follows:

"And (I was near forgetting that) I have  
still one small request to make, one little favor  
still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is,  
that it may be permitted, annually, to the  
children of the free schools, situate nearest to  
the place of my interment, to plant and water  
a few flowers around my grave. This little  
act will have a double tendency; it will open  
their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude  
and love to their divine Creator, for having  
raised up, as the humble instrument of his  
bounty to them, a poor, frail worm of earth  
like me, and teach them at the same time  
what they are, whence they came, and whither  
they must return."

The man who wrote the above has been ac-  
cused of being hard of heart, and wanting in  
kindly sympathies for his fellow beings. Can  
this charge be credited? There is much in  
the character of Mr. McDonough which the  
world cannot fathom. His munificent posthu-  
mous charities, so carefully and wisely be-  
stowed, taken in connection with the un-  
doubted fact that for many long years the ac-  
cumulation of his great wealth for these very  
ends, was the object of his unceasing toil, all  
seem to contradict the charge which we have  
noticed.—Boston Jour.



## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1850

V. B. PALMER, is duly authorized to act as agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

## Missionary Paper, No. 1.

An anonymous pamphlet of 12 pages, with this title, reached us through the Post Office a few days since. It is addressed to the friends of the Missionary Union, but we question whether a friend of the Union wrote it. If the writer, as he professes, really desires the accomplishment of some wholesome reforms in the pecuniary affairs of the Union, he might have selected a better way for securing his object, than by publishing an anonymous statement of those affairs as he understands them; for his Missionary Paper seems better adapted to the purpose of cutting off supplies, than working a reform in the Rooms. And it should be remembered that there are two sides to this question, while this anonymous pamphlet has only presented one of them, and that in its darkest colors. We hope that no one will be influenced by this pamphlet to withhold his contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions. In the present state of our missionary operations, when extra efforts and extra donations are required to meet the demands of the foreign field, an assault upon the Officers of the Missionary Rooms we cannot but regard as extremely unfortunate. If it be a fact that more clerks are employed in the rooms than are wanted there, or that the salaries of the Secretaries are too high, the Annual Meeting of the Union is the proper place to correct the abuse. It would not be a difficult matter to get a committee appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the subject, and before this committee the writer of the pamphlet could make his statements, and their truth or falsity could then be established. A report from such a committee would most undoubtedly be adopted by the members of the Union; and in this way everything would be made satisfactory, without the aid of anonymous pamphlets to prejudice the minds of the denomination by highly colored statements.

We are not the blind advocate of every measure that may be adopted by the managers of the Rooms at Boston. They are but men, and in common with all other men, they are liable to err; but we are yet to learn that they have been guilty of any measure that should forfeit the confidence of the public in them. If the writer of the pamphlet before us, whoever he is, (and we are completely in the dark on this point) were to be placed at the head of our Foreign Missionary affairs to-morrow, we are fully of the opinion that he would learn something more of the Union than he knows at present, and one of the first things he would learn would be the fact that it requires a vast deal more labor to manage its business than he anticipated. No one except those connected with the publication of a paper can conceive or imagine the amount of labor that is absolutely necessary in the management of a weekly paper. The management of the Magazine and the Macedonian, notwithstanding they are monthly publications, require as much labor, we should judge, as the management of a weekly sheet. One important item of labor in regard to these publications is that of condensing articles for them. The journals of the missionaries alone, would more than fill the Magazine every month, and in order to get the most important and interesting of these letters for publication, they must all be read with care, and the necessary extracts selected. But we did not intend to say anything in behalf of the Union when we commenced this notice; the pamphlet was before us, and we simply took up our pen to let the author know that we had received it. We could say more were we so disposed, but dismiss the subject here, hoping that every friend of missions and the consequent diffusion of the gospel throughout the world, will contribute liberally to the cause in the present pressing demand for aid, and if it should appear that there has been anything like unskillful financiering in the distribution of those funds, that the matter will be inquired into, and satisfactorily arranged, when the proper time for such inquiry arrives. The Secretaries, we have no doubt, will be glad of an opportunity to make a full and fair statement of everything pertaining to the Rooms, and the members of the Union will cheerfully rectify any mismanagement should it be made to appear that any such mismanagement has existed.

## The Bible Union.

We were somewhat surprised to find in the last Weekly Chronicle, a number of extracts from Baptist papers in regard to the Amended Version as it was called at the time. These extracts were written, or at least those copied from this paper, while the question was confined to the American and Foreign Bible Society. No reference was made to any new Society that might arise out of the discussion. The publication of these extracts now are calculated to leave an impression on the mind of the reader, that they are aimed at the Bible Union. So far as we are concerned, we have never raised the least objection to the Bible Union; for we consider that that Society has the same right as any similar Society to publish just such an edition of the Bible as it chooses. But it should not interfere with any kindred institution—Let each pursue its own course without "jealousy" the other. We can conceive of no reason why the new Society should assail the old one, or why the old one should assail the new one. Let each pursue its own course peaceably, and then there will be no jarring discords. When the new Society has raised funds enough to secure a new translation, and the translation is made, it will then be time enough to decide on its merits, and if it is found to be a better one than the present version, we have no doubt but it will be adopted by the religious community generally.

METHODISTS.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger gives the returns of all the Methodist Episcopal Conferences in fellowship with the Northern branch of that church for the present year, from which it appears that there are 4,129 travelling preachers; 5,420 local preachers, and 629,223 members; showing a gain during the year of 148 travelling preachers, 266 local preachers, and 37,367 members. We notice that Missouri, West Virginia and Liberia, are enumerated in the tables from which we compile the above, and infer from the fact that these places do not co-operate with the Methodist Church South.

## An Enquiry.

MR. SECRETARY: You are supposed, as Recording Scribe, to know all things; and hence we take the liberty to enquire why those who are canvassing our little State for subscribers to a little paper, got up mainly for a specific object, are so careful to keep that object out of sight, when soliciting the names of the unsuspecting? An early answer will oblige

## A NUMBER OF US.

We have received several letters from different towns in the eastern section of the State, within a week or ten days past, in reference to this same subject; and they all tell the same story, viz.: that a minister who is concerned in its publication is soliciting subscribers for the New York Weekly Chronicle, and that he urges it upon the unsuspecting as "a cheap Baptist paper," very carefully concealing the fact that it was established expressly for the purpose of advocating the interests of the Bible Union. One correspondent says,—"Bland and Christian courtesy is used towards those that know the object beforehand—but the mass do not dream of what they are subscribing for. Has there not been an apparent lack of ingenueness in all the movements of the advocates, originators and conductors of this Bible Translation affair? I do not wish to charge them with dishonesty—but it is not that open, and above board frankness which characterized early Baptists." Another correspondent judges from the arguments used by this agent, that it has been decided by the friends of the New Version movement in New York, that the Baptists of Connecticut do not want a paper of their own, and ironically adds: "Please, therefore, take down that old weather-beaten sign of yours, and enlist as a corporal of guard for the excellencies of the Metropolitan city."

We certainly feel grateful to our friends for the interest which they manifest in behalf of the Secretary. It is cheering to know that we have such friends, and although we have never had the pleasure of seeing some of them, their friendship is not the less dear to that account. And we would here say, though it may not be strictly in place, that the open and honest welcome that we have met with from our friends, while visiting nearly every section of the State in the course of the ten years that we have been connected with the paper, forms one of the most pleasant and agreeable recollections of our life. There are associations connected with these little hospitalities and kindnesses that we can never forget, and which we should be happy to reciprocate whenever an opportunity offers.

As regards the means used in procuring subscribers to the organ of the Bible Union, we know nothing beyond the facts stated in the letters from our friends. We regret to hear that the brother who is engaged in this business, should lend his influence so directly and decidedly against us. We have, since our first acquaintance with him, ever regarded him as a friend, and have treated him accordingly. But if he is now disposed to lend his influence to the injury of the circulation of our paper, he can do so, for he lives in a free country, and can manage business in his own way; and yet if he is forcing off his paper under the pretence that it is a "cheap Baptist family paper," when in fact it is a small sheet, established expressly for the purpose of advocating the interests of the American Bible Union—a Society that openly professes to be catholic in its principles, by admitting to its membership individuals from all denominations, he will learn in time that this mode of doing business will injure himself more than it will others.

We dislike the idea of talking about our own affairs, but it may not be improper to add that the circulation of the Secretary is, at this time, larger by hundreds, than it ever has been in any previous year of its existence. It is now nearly thirty years since the paper was established; more than ten years of which we have been connected with it as publisher, and during this period it has shown a steady increase of subscribers. The Baptists of Connecticut, so far as our acquaintance extends, and this is pretty general throughout the State, are determined to support a paper of their own, rather than submit to the dictation of any paper published in either of the metropolitan cities. We leave the matter here, simply adding that we should not have alluded to it had it not been for the letters that we have received in relation to it.

## Ordination.

An ecclesiastical council, called by the Second Baptist Church of New Haven, convened on the 20th ult., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the lecture-room of that church, to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Bro. Alexander M. Hopper to the work of the gospel ministry. The council was organized by the choice of Rev. W. Reid of Bridgeport, Moderator; and Rev. N. M. Perkins of Waterbury, Clerk. The Candidate gave a full and satisfactory account of his Christian experience, call to preach the gospel, and views of Scriptural truth. By the appointment of the council, Rev. W. Denison of Humphreysville, offered the introductory prayer; Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D. of New York, preached the sermon—Text, Ps. 142: 4—"No man cared for my soul." Rev. J. W. Taggart, of New York, offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. J. N. Murdock of Hartford, delivered the charge to the Candidate; Rev. S. D. Phelps of New Haven, gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. O. B. Judd of New York, delivered the charge to the church; benediction by the candidate. An attentive audience listened with earnestness to the deeply interesting services of this ordination. It is to be hoped that the bond between Bro. Hopper and the people of his choice, may strengthen with the passage of years, and that an union from the Holy One may hallow their labors while they strive together for the faith of the gospel.

W. REID, Moderator.

N. M. PERKINS, Clerk.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The London papers continue to be filled daily with accounts of meetings held in all parts of the country, to protest against the late Papal aggressions. They are pleasantly varied with addresses to the various Bishops, and their responses. On Thursday evening, the Pope was burnt in effigy on Peckham Common, in the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, who marched thither in procession, in which lighted torches, bat barrels, theatrical fires, chiefly blue, and images of Romish prelates, formed the principal features. The increment was performed amid shouts of "No Popery," "Hurrah for the Queen," "No foreign Priesthood," "Down with the Pope," &c.

## Hartford Arts Union.

Park Benjamin, Esq., read a poem before this Association on the evening of the 24th ult., it being the first of a series of Lectures to be delivered before the Union the coming winter. The subject of Mr. Benjamin's Poem was the "Age of Gold." We only heard a part of it, as the audience was disturbed by the cry of fire before he had finished the delivery of it. That part of it to which we listened was highly satirical, and contained many admirable hits at the prevailing fashions and customs of the age. The poets, self-made doctors, and fashions of the day were hit off in a masterly manner, while a certain literary newspaper, conducted by two poets received an occasional shot for its indiscriminate praise of new publications.

We learn that the Arts Union have made arrangements for lectures from Gov. Briggs, Rev. Dr. Sears, Gov. Seymour and others, whose character and talents are well known to the public. This young association deserves the patronage of our citizens generally: one of its principal objects being the improvement of the young men, especially the apprentices of our city. A library is attached to the Union. The price of membership for minors is only fifty cents a year.

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture in course to-morrow, (Friday) evening. Tickets 25 cents.

## Foreign.

Lord John Russell has written a letter to the Bishop of Durham, on the subject of the Pope's bull, expressing the strongest feeling at the "late aggression." He claimed to have done all in his power to secure the civil rights of Roman Catholics, and had employed as far as possible the Romish ecclesiastical system in advancing education in Ireland. He complains of the "assumption of power" by the Pope, in the claim of sole and undivided authority, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy. He says his alarm is not equal to his indignation; for the liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long to be abandoned. His chief fear arises from another quarter:

"Clergymen of our own church, who have subscribed to the thirty-nine articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honor paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of this Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly repudiated by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

"What then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?"

"I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not best a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the numeraries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavors which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul."

The Bishop of London has delivered at St. Paul's Cathedral, a long and important charge on the subject, occupying seven columns of small type in the Times.

The recent Papal bull has caused the Gunpowder Plot to be celebrated with extraordinary magnificence.

Many noblemen who have been in the habit of attending Puseyite churches have declared their determination to refrain from doing so in future, on account of the recent Papal aggressions.

ITALY.—An excommunicating edict of the Pope has arrived at Turin, by which the Pope has excommunicated from the bosom of the Roman Catholic church, the King, the Chambers, all the civil and judicial authorities, as well as all municipalities, and all private persons who give their consent to the Siccardi laws.

Doctor Pusey, it is rumored, is about to undertake the evening parish sermon of St. Mary-the-Virgin, with a view to promote the spread of Puseyite doctrines among the undergraduate members of the University.—Oxford Chronicle.

Bristol, Nov. 5.—Dr. Pusey, who has been announced for some days past, by public placards, as being about to preach to-morrow morning and evening, at St. James's Church, has, we have just learned been prohibited from preaching by the lord bishop of this diocese.

Some correspondents of the Evening Mail, are calling urgently on Government to appoint a church of England Bishop in Rome, by way of reprisal on the Pope.

DISUNION.—South Carolina and Mississippi are determined to exhibit their folly to the world by their acts of legislation. A committee of fourteen has been appointed by the joint action of both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature, who are to report a bill, calling a Convention with plenary powers to take such steps as the State in her sovereign capacity may deem proper in her pending difficulties.

In the South Carolina Legislature, a preamble and resolutions have been offered to the effect that the Legislature heartily concurs in the proposition of the Nashville Convention to convene a Southern Congress; that the Judiciary Committee report a bill for the election of representatives to such a convention. But in case of any Southern State refusing or neglecting to appoint delegates, that it will be the duty of the Governor to appoint delegates to such States to urge the people and legislature to unite with other States in a Congress of the whole South.

Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to ascertain from the Federal Government the purpose of sending additional troops to Charleston, and whether they were to remain at that port. This resolution was adopted.

One member proposed that South Carolina should build four steam frigates (they would be compelled to come North or go to England to get the workmen) for the use of the State. Such traitors to their country, deserve condign punishment; but they will in all probability escape it, to suffer only the scorn and contempt of their countrymen which their fruitless efforts at disunion will bring upon them.

## Revivals.

Below we give an account of the interesting revival still in progress at Middletown. At Piscataway the church has for some time been enjoying a precious refreshing from the presence of the Lord; a number have been converted, while many are seeking after Christ.

The Mt. Bethel church, also, has been favored with a copious outpouring of the Spirit, and the work still moves on. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin of this city has rendered timely and efficient assistance to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ambler.

We hope these revivals in our sister State are but the beginning of a better state of things in all our churches.

Freeland, N. J., Nov. 22d, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—A precious revival is now in progress in this place. The Methodist and Baptist churches have each been holding a series of meetings. God has blessed their labors.

The Methodist church has received quite a number into their connection. At the Baptist church, some thirty have been out for prayer; and the major part of them indulge hope in Christ.

A number expect soon to visit the baptismal waters. The work is still going on. I gave my farewell to a full house last evening, to begin a series of meetings to-night at Middletown Point, N. J.

Yours truly, E. ANDREWS.

In Athol, Mass., nine persons were received into the fellowship of the Baptist church on the first Sabbath of the present month, and more than ordinary religious interest is manifest in the congregation.

In South Braintree, Mass., another season of baptism was lately enjoyed, and the total number added to the church since March last is thirty-four.

The Spirit of God has been poured out upon both the Baptist churches in Cotuit, Mass. More than forty give good evidence of a saving change. Twenty-seven have already been baptized, sixteen in the First church, of which Rev. A. V. Dimock is pastor, and eleven at Christian Hill. A number more are ready to go forward in ordinance.—Watson & Reflector.

The same paper says that 33 persons have been baptized and united with the Baptist church in Middlefield, Mass., and that a number more are interested in the subject of religion.—N. Y. Recorder.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY was established by a Convention of Delegates from local societies, who met in the city of New York, 5th of May, 1816. Drs. Biggs and Beecher, both now of this city, were members of the Convention, and Dr. Beecher was Secretary. Among its early officers were the Honorable Elias Boudinot, President; John Jay, John Langdon, John Cotton Smith, Bushrod Washington, Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, Thomas Worthington of Ohio, and other influential men.

We pass over the History of the Society, however, to state some of its results. Below is a statement of the receipts of the Bible Society, at seven different periods of five years apart.

In 1816 (2nd year) - - -	\$ 36,564
1821 (7th year) - - -	52,021
1826 (12th year) - - -	75,579
1831 (17th year) - - -	85,362
1836 (22nd year) - - -	85,676
1841 (27th year) - - -	126,448
1846 (32nd year) - - -	251,377

It is thus seen the friends of the Society are continually increasing. In the 32 years since it was organized, the aggregate contributions amount to three millions three hundred thousand dollars.—This is exclusive of the last two years, in which the amount is probably half a million.

The distribution of Bibles, at several periods have been as follows, taking the number printed, as the general aggregate.

In 1816 - - -	20,400 copies printed.
1821 - - -	53,600 "
1826 - - -	118,750 "
1831 - - -	none printed
1836 - - -	142,000 "
1841 - - -	220,000 "
1846 - - -	700,900 "

In round numbers the American Bible Society has issued six millions of copies of Bibles and Testaments!

But the most remarkable part of its transactions is that of Translation. The Bible Society has made new translations into one hundred and thirteen different languages and Dialects!—Chronicle and Atlas.

CHAPLIN'S CASE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Baltimore, says—"Chaplin's case, as you are aware, has been removed from Montgomery county to Howard district for trial. There is little hope for him, I must confess, in any county in Maryland. If he be convicted, rest assured that the last day allowed by the law will be meted out for his punishment, if it should extend even to a half-dozen life times. Only last Sunday a poor black fellow, who was convicted in Charles county of enticing slaves to abscond, and sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for forty years, died in that institution. He was sentenced in 1845, and was fifty when he died."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE GRAND TURK.—Archbishop Hughes says that TEN Protestants cannot be found, having the same opinions in religious matters, while on the contrary all Papists have precisely the same creed.

This puts in mind of the Grand Turk who boasted to an American, a short time ago, that he had upwards of five hundred ladies in his harem whom he had no difficulty whatever in managing; whereas he understood that very frequently among our poor citizens could not manage even one wife. Our citizen merely asked if he never put any of the ladies into a sack to be thrown into the sea. "Certainly," replied the Turk, "if any of them should presume to think for themselves." The Pope manages his flock in very much the same manner.—Chr. Times.

MR. LARRY LOOMIS, formerly a resident of Hartford, was run over by a freight train on the N. Y. and New Haven railroad near Fairfield, on Saturday evening. He attempted to get on board of a train in motion, and fell upon the track, the cars passing over and mangle both lower limbs.

He was taken to Fairfield and medical aid immediately procured. Sunday morning, the Superintendent of the road, Mr. Mason, had him taken in an extra train to Bridgeport, where he was placed in the Hospital, and everything done for him that could be, but all in vain, he died early Sunday evening. We understand that Mr. L's family now reside in this city.—Courant.

## The Independent.

The second volume of this paper was closed on the 28th ult., and we learn from the number of that date, that the third volume will not be commenced until the first of January next. The Independent was established two years ago without subscribers, and for a length of time, it was published at the expense of private individuals, who felt the need of such a paper. Its circulation has now run up to nearly seven thousand, and its list is rapidly increasing. As an Independent Congregational paper, we regard its influence as invaluable in the cause of church independence, surrounded as it is, by several Presbyterian papers whose principles on this point differ very widely from those of the Independent, which are similar to those of the Baptists; and judging from the number of Independent Congregational churches that have been organized in New York and Brooklyn within two years, its influence has been felt to some purpose. The Independent is ably conducted by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Joseph P. Thompson, and R. S. Storrs, Jr. Dr. Bacon is now travelling in Europe, and furnishing notes of his observations for the paper. From a pretty thorough perusal of its columns from the publication of its first number until the present, we have come to the conclusion that it ranks among the very ablest and best religious papers in this or any other country.

THANKSGIVING.—This ancient New England Festival was observed with as much interest as at any former period, on the 28th ult. Thousands upon thousands paid their annual visit to the home of their youth on that occasion. The railroads were patronized to an unusual extent. It is estimated by the chief officer of the New York and New Haven railroad, that not less than three thousand persons passed over that route on Monday of the present week, most of whom were returning to New York, after spending a few days in New England during the Thanksgiving season.

Speaking of Thanksgiving, reminds us that we are under obligation to a friend in Middletown, for a fine fat turkey, which we had served up on Thanksgiving day. He will please accept our thanks for the present, and also an invitation to dine with us next Thanksgiving day, should our lives be spared till that time.

An Episcopal Convention was held last week in New York, for the purpose of electing an Assistant Bishop for that Diocese. A number of ballots were taken but no choice effected, the clergy uniting on one candidate, and the laity on another.—We judge, from the candidates voted for that the clergy are in favor of a High Churchman, and the laity of a moderate, or Low one. Rev. Dr. Seabury, Bishop Southgate and men of that class were the candidates of the clergy, while the Rev. Dr. Williams, President of Trinity College, and others, were the candidates of the laity. The Convention finally adjourned sine die. So the Eastern diocese of New York still remains "without a bishop."

Rev. Isaac Sawyer, late of Nantucket, has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church in Manchester, N. H. vacant by the removal of Rev. T. O. Lincoln, to Utica, N. Y.

Rev. Jeremiah Cuspin, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist church in West Dedham, Mass.

Rev. Judson Davis has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Maryland, and has removed to Hamilton, N. Y.

Rev. George Carpenter, formerly of Westminster, has become pastor of the Baptist church in Rowe, Mass.

Rev. Benjamin Brierly, formerly pastor of the second Baptist church in Salem, (Mass.), is candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction in California.

Letters have been received from Barnab, announcing the return of Mr. Ranney to Maulmain from Mauritius.—N. Y. Recorder.

MRS. JUDSON.—In a letter received in this city a few days since, dated August 13, and written before the sad news of her husband's decease had reached her, she says: "We have not yet heard from my absent husband, though it is more than four months since he left. We are expecting however to hear by every arrival, and in the meantime I sit here trembling with fear and anxiety. 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' But this is worse than deferred hope. It is however as God pleases and in him I put my trust."

A few days later, (August 22), after the news of Dr. Judson's death had been received at Maulmain Mrs. Mason writes: "Poor Mrs. Judson is suffering much. She is the picture of sorrow, yet calm and even cheerful. She will probably go home.—Dr. Judson's death has spread a pall over our little circle. We feel that God has called him to rest with him, but we miss him everywhere."—N. Y. Recorder.

It is estimated that there are now 80,000 nominal Christians among the native population of India of whom about 11,000 are communicants. Though this number is small compared with the population of that country, it yet shows conclusively that missionary labors there has not been in vain. Beside these tangible results, a great change is taking place in the feelings of the whole body of the people.

BAPTISMS.—The Penn. Baptist mentions six baptisms with the Liberty church, Hardeman county, Tenn.; seven do. with Piney Grove church do; 73 do. with the Shiloh church, Carroll county, Miss.; 27 do. with the Palush church; and 25 or 30 with the Banner church, do.

The Baptist Liberator reports 14 baptisms at Brandenburg, Ky.

RETURN OF A MISSIONARY.—We have omitted to state that Mrs. Buel of the Greek Mission, has returned to this country, for the benefit of her health, and to visit her aged parents. The visit was made with the approval of the Committee, but, by the kindness of her immediate friends, without expense to the treasury of the Union.—Macedonian.

AN ANCIENT MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Macedonian Church Miscellany for October, published at Bethlehem, records the proceedings of the Seventy-third Anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen.—Pioneers in the work, these excellent Christian people have done more in proportion to their number than any other church.

The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of the First Baptist church, administered the ordinance of baptism to two candidates last Sabbath morning.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson, of New Britain, baptized five converts last Sabbath, and we learn that there are eight or ten more ready to follow in the ordinance, and that a still larger number are enquiring the way of salvation.

Forty eight converts have been baptized by Eld. Lewis, at Temperance Valley, Hopkinton, R. I.—This is a flourishing community of Seventh day Baptists.

The Rev. Mr. Prescott, an Episcopal clergyman of Massachusetts, has been tried on a charge of Puseyism, and acquitted.

FIRE IN ESSEX.—A house and barn owned by Mr. Brockway, of Essex, were destroyed by fire, last Saturday morning. Loss estimated at \$3,000, on which there was an insurance for \$1,300. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Prof. Mitchell of Cincinnati, delivers a lecture before the Young Men's Institute next Tuesday evening. We understand that he is to deliver a series of four or five lectures before the Institute, on his favorite subject—astronomy.

The splendid steamer Connecticut is doing a good business on the route from New York to Norwich. For speed and beauty the Connecticut is not excelled by any boat on the Sound. It is reported that the Hero has also been sold. These two boats ran in opposition to the old line on the Connecticut River the past season, and were well patronized. A first rate line of boats between Hartford and New York will pay good dividends, notwithstanding the railroad facilities with which we are so highly favored, and we hope to find such a line of boats on our waters next season.

Rev. Sereno Edwards Dwight, D. D. died in Philadelphia, on Saturday, aged 65. He was a son of Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, and had himself been President of Hamilton College, N. Y.

The Courant says it is reported that Andrew Jackson Davis, who is at present in this city, is to make his residence here. Hartford is increasing in population.

## History of the Indians of Connecticut.

A new work, under this title, is in press and will be published in the month of January next. It was prepared by J. W. De Forest, Esq., a literary gentleman of New Haven, who has devoted much time to the study of the Aborigine inhabitants of our State, particularly as regards their physical faculties, their agriculture, hunting, fishing, clothing, ornaments, houses, furniture, food, habits, fortified villages, public squares, games, dances, courtships and marriages, morals and character, diseases and their treatment, funeral ceremonies, religious belief, priesthood, grades of society, civil rulers, hereditary Sacerdotalism, language, population at various periods, names and localities of the different tribes, and the history of each tribe, wars and conquests, massacres, treaties, sales of land, legal contests with the colony; efforts for the conversion and civilization of the Indians, laws for their protection and regulation, personal anecdotes, &c.

These, among other topics, will comprise the main features of the work, and we are confident from what we have learned concerning it, that it will prove a work of real merit, worthy a place in the library of every citizen of our State. The manuscript was submitted to the Connecticut Historical Society for examination before putting it to press. This Society appointed an examining committee, consisting of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Prof. J. L. Kingsley of Yale College, and E. C. Herring, Esq., A. M., Librarian of Yale College; and this committee having examined the manuscript and unanimously reported in its favor, and the report having been unanimously accepted, the work will be issued with the "imprimatur" of the Historical Society, and will be the first history published under their auspices.

The work will be printed in the crown octavo form, and will contain at least 500 pages, a map of Connecticut in 1630, and six splendid engravings. Subscription price, neatly bound in cloth, one dollar eighty-seven cents. Mr. Willard, the gentleman who has been canvassing our city for subscriptions to the work has obtained nearly five hundred names, and we notice among them those of Gov. Seymour, Ex Gov. Toucey and Trumbull, Mrs. Sigourney, and hundreds of others whose literary tastes would not permit them to purchase a worthless book. Mr. Willard is about to visit the several towns in this county for the purpose of soliciting further subscriptions.

## The President's Message.

Congress assembled at Washington on Monday last, at 12 o'clock. Both Houses were organized, and the Annual Message of the President was delivered the same afternoon. Copies of it were sent out to all the principal towns through which the telegraph passes, in advance, and when the telegraph announced that the Message had been sent in to Congress, they were delivered by the Post Masters to the newspaper publishers. We received a copy about five o'clock Monday afternoon; while it was being read, we presume, by the Clerk of the House.

The Message is not so long as some that have emanated from some of Mr. Fillmore's illustrious predecessors. He informs Congress that the United States are at peace with all the nations of the earth. In our domestic policy he says the Constitution will be his guide, and in questions of doubt, he will look to the judicial decisions of that tribunal which was established to expound it. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, he says, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument, as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements or nullify its commands. He will at all times, and in all places take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and will "shrink from no responsibility, but will endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness as well as with prudence and discretion." By which it is understood that he will see that the Fugitive Slave Law is carried out, should he be called on to exercise his authority in the case.

In referring to the unsettled condition of the Island of St. Domingo, he says:—"The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy

here, render it desirable that it should be promptly and speedily adjusted.

The total receipts into the Treasury, year ending 30th of June last, were forty million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and cents, (\$47,421,748 90).

The total expenditures during the same were forty three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,268 90).

The public debt has been reduced, since last annual report from the Treasury Department four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$494,276 79).

In order to meet the payment of some millions of dollars of the public debt, which due within the next two fiscal years, he



here, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$47,421,748 90).

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002,168 90).

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$494,276 79).

In order to meet the payment of some eight millions of dollars of the public debt, which will fall due within the next two fiscal years, he recommends that *specific* duties be imposed on goods manufactured in this country, and thereby increase the amount of revenue and assist our own manufacturers at the same time. A high tariff, he says, cannot be permanent, but he is of opinion that *specific* instead of *ad valorem* duties may be substituted with advantage on goods manufactured in this country. If we understand him correctly, he goes for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection.

He advocates the establishment of a mint in California; and recommends that gold bullion which has been assayed and stamped at the assayer's office established there, be received in payment for government dues.

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry, the encouragement which it so well deserves.

He considers the project of the contemplated rail road from the valley of the Mississippi to California, as worthy the attention of Congress, the importance of better facilities for reaching our possessions on the Pacific shore, is urged as a reason why this matter should be attended to. He calls attention to the propriety of extending our laws and laws, at an early day, over the State of California, and the Territories of Utah, and New Mexico, subject to such modifications as the mineral wealth of California may seem to require.—He thinks the best way to dispose of the gold regions is to divide them into small parcels and sell them.

Texas, New Mexico and California bring one hundred and twenty-four thousand Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States. In New Mexico, particularly, these Indians are very troublesome, and he recommends the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men, in order to put a check to their depredations.

An asylum for disabled and destitute soldiers is recommended. The estimated expenses for the coming year, will be more than a million of dollars less than those of the present year. He recommends that the laws relating to naval discipline be revised.

The number of Post Offices in the United States, on the first day of July last was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to nine millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British government.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

The Post Master General, in his report, recommends the reduction of inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid. He also recommends that the pre-paid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage in newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

In regard to internal improvements, the President thinks that Congress has undoubted authority to make grants for all useful and necessary works of the kind; and recommends that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

He recommends the appointment of a commission for the adjustment of all private claims against the government, and also the appointment of a solicitor whose duty it shall be to represent the government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal and unjust claims.

The series of measures adopted by the last session of Congress, known as the compromise measures, are regarded by the President as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. "Most of these subjects, indeed are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the provision which they all encountered that none of these measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to stand upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union."

He concludes by invoking Congress to join him

of humbles, and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the multiplied blessings which He has so graciously bestowed on us.

### Items of the Week.

A new law has been lately adopted in *Brazil* intending to stop the sale to the Slave trade. This law was passed in force, Sept. 4th, by order of the Emperor. It calls upon all the Brazilian men of war to seize every vessel laden with Slaves, and bring them into Brazil ports, where they are viewed by a commission. No Brazilian vessel is to be sold at auction. Forty dollars a piece for each captured negro, is deducted from the proceeds, to carry them back to Africa. The remainder is to be divided among the captors. No Brazilian vessel is to be allowed to sail for the coast of Africa without giving bonds that she will not be employed in the Slave trade. The introduction of Slaves into the Empire is made piracy and punished with death.—*Courant.*

In England, an old lady who had been deaf for eight years, lately recovered her hearing by her first trip on the railroad. The noise of the train passing by, and the bridge being struck on the rails, gave her a way, and she recovered her hearing.—*Id.*

**A BOY SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.**—Among the prisoners recently sent into the Criminal Court at Philadelphia, was a fair-haired boy, not more than 12 years of age, named Jonathan Phillips. No Brazilian vessel is to be allowed to sail for the coast of Africa without giving bonds that she will not be employed in the Slave trade. The introduction of Slaves into the Empire is made piracy and punished with death.—*Courant.*

**LARGE FEE.**—Sir Benjamin Esdaile received from the estate of Sir Robert Peel, \$1,200 for his last visit and attendance, merely looking upon the patient and doing absolutely nothing.—Sir Robert received a large fee for his visit, owing to his acute sensitiveness of pain.

**ACCIDENT.**—An elderly man name not ascertained, was near being killed at Milford on Wednesday morning, by the half past 9 o'clock train of cars from New Haven. He was slow in leaving the platform, and he started as he was about descending from the platform. He was thrown down either under the cars, or close beside them, and was somewhat bruised. He received a severe but not dangerous cut in the forehead. The train was immediately stopped, and the injured man was picked up and placed in good hands.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

In addition to the above, the same paper mentions that another man was killed a short distance below Norford, by the 7 o'clock train, yesterday morning. The man was killed by a falling plank on the cars, and seemed not to hear the whistle. He was a well dressed man, apparently about 35 years old.

**Great Offer.**—We learn that Mr. Barnum has received a letter from San Francisco, saying that if he would come there with Jenny Lind, and give a concert, they would be content to let him and himself to pay him \$500 each, for each night, and let themselves take the risk of selling the tickets. Viewed \$500,000 for ten concerts! A big spec!—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

**A GRAB.**—A Boston thief the other day extracted about *seven hundred dollars* from the window of a store, by thrusting his hand through a pane of glass. There were persons in the office at the time, but so rapid were the movements of the "snatcher," that he succeeded in making good his escape before he could be arrested.

The cultivation of tobacco is making rapid progress in Algeria. In this country, 100,000 kilograms of tobacco are raised, and the Algerians are growing 200,000 kilograms of the province, and the planters of Boua send 100,000 kilograms to the stores of that town. He production of the province of Oran has not yet been ascertained.

**Our Annual Festival.** "Thanksgiving," passed off yesterday in the most quiet style as yet of ours. The weather was so good, that the people, in the evening, were persons in the office at the time, but so rapid were the movements of the "snatcher," that he succeeded in making good his escape before he could be arrested.

Among a great many people were married—a large number trapped it on the "light fantastic toe," (new notation) and all the places of public amusement were unconformably crowded.—*Boston Times, Friday.*

**Thanksgiving at the Jail.**—The inmates of Leverett street jail, we should judge, were very comfortable yesterday; for among the substantial articles of food provided for them, we learn, were 181 pounds of turkey, 37 puddings, and 40 pies. This fare was no doubt very acceptable to the unfortunate prisoners, but we trust that the publication of the bill of fare will afford no inducement to any one to get into the jail on holiday, for the sake of partaking of such fare.—*Id.*

**STONINGTON LINE.—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.**—We are informed in this city, that the Stoughton line of steamboats for the steamboat train. It is proposed to leave regularly at four o'clock, so that the passengers can sleep until half-past three and arrive in Stonington to breakfast. We understand that this arrangement will go into effect immediately.—*Providence.*

**DOMESTIC WINE.** Mr. George Ackerman, who is as excellent farmer at Grosse Point, in this county, has commenced the culture of grapes extensively, and has made four barrels of excellent wine this season, from Catawba and Isabella grapes, which are sold at the rate of a variety of grape wine made in this State by any one individual.—*Id. Ad.*

"This animal," said an itinerant showman, 'is the noblest African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the distance back again, making in all twenty-two feet. He is a human being in distress, and then reason, like a human being in distress, and then favours all those who come to his assistance;—an instance of the depravity of human nature!'

**FIEST R. R. RIDE IN WISCONSIN.**—The people at Milwaukee had a railroad excursion to Wauwatosa on the 20th. In the party was Mr. Juneau, the city's white resident in Milwaukee 16 years, who had never, until this occasion, seen a locomotive.

**A GALLANT ACT.**—On Monday night last, as the steamboat Connecticut was nearing her dock at New London, on her way to New York, the crowd of passengers on the wharf was so great, that in the excitement of the moment a young lady, by mistake, was thrown overboard. Her rescue was noticed by Mr. Dunbar, first mate of the Connecticut, who, with praiseworthy bravery, immediately jumped overboard, and in a few moments succeeded in clasping her in his arm, and holding her up to the cheering throng from the boat. They were both drawn up by the rope, and the young lady was the most distracted mother, upon whose face of the daughter had just been leaning.—*Boston Jr. of Wednesday.*

**NEGRO KILLED BY HIS MASTER.**—We learn that a negro boy, belonging to Mr. R. Jones of this city, was killed by his master on Friday night, the 11th inst. The negro had been under the influence of the hanging, and being under the influence of liquor when he returned home, attacked his master, who drew a knife and cut his throat. The boy was entirely in self defence with Mr. J., and was killed.—*Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph.*

**EDITORIALS.**—A notable chap once stepped into the sanctum of a venerated and highly respected editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen, who was addressing the man of the pen. "You are writing a very severe article against B. and you put in your paper." "Very well," was the reply, and after some more conversation, the visitor went to the office, in a violent state of excitement. "What do you put in your paper? I have had a very good article, as you desired," calmly returned the editor, "and signed your name to it."—*Harrisburgh Union.*

**TRANSMIGRATING MARRIAGES.**—Thanksgiving time has been proclaimed as the season for marriages in New England. The season is so cold, however, that it will be no exception to the rule, that on the past four days, nearly eight intentions of marriages have been issued from the Registrar's office in New York, and the number for the entire week will run over one hundred a larger number than at any previous week since the Registrar's office was established.—*Boston Tr. No. 27.*

THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.—One of the capitalists of the late election in California, was the late capital of the state at Vallego, a city laid out by the Bay State San Francisco, about twenty five miles from the city of San Francisco. The California papers state that it is the proposition of Spanish speculator, who consents to give to the commonwealth one hundred and fifty six acres of land, divided into the necessary lots and grounds for the government buildings, university, charitable institutions, etc.; and to expend in the erection of some twenty five public buildings, including a \$125,000 for a State House, an aggregate of \$370,000, to be paid over within ten years.

**CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.**  
TUESDAY, NOV. 26.  
At market, 343 Cattle, about 250 Beeves, and 80 Steers, consisting of working oxen, cows and calves, yearlings, &c. Three years old and under.  
Prices—Market Beef—\$4.50—\$5.75 per cwt; early quality \$5.25—2d do \$4.50—3d do \$4.00; or ordinary \$2.50, \$3.00.  
Tallow—\$5.00 cwt.  
Stores—Working oxen—\$56.90.  
Cows and Calves—\$18.36.  
Yearlings—\$6.10.  
Three Years Old—10, 15, 18.  
Three Years Old—14, 20, 24.  
Sheep and Lambs—\$32 at market.  
Prices—Ewes—\$3.04.  
Lambs—\$1.50, 2.00, 2.50.  
Swine—1.29, Retail 50c.

**NOTICE.**—The next meeting of the Fairfield Baptist—Ministerial Conference will be held at the Baptist Church in Brookfield, on the 2nd Wednesday (10th) of Dec. at 10 o'clock, P. M. Sent by Br. N. Boughton, his alterate Br. L. H. Wakeman.  
WM. DENISON, Sec'y.  
Humphreysville, Nov. 26.

**HARTFORD CO. TEMPERANCE MEETING.**—The next meeting of the Hartford County Temperance Society will be held at Simsbury on Wednesday, Dec. 11th 1850, at 10 o'clock A. M. Every Temperance organization in the County represented.  
T. H. L. TALCOTT, Sec'y.  
Hartford, Nov. 27, 1850.

**The Most Astonishing Cure  
EVER YET KNOWN.**  
And this by Dr. Corbett's Concentrated  
Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

**READ.**  
Messrs. E. BRINLEY & Co., Druggists, Boston.  
*Gratitude.*—In March, 1845, I was taken with lameness and lameness in one of my knees—three months after, the other became affected in a similar manner: in about six months it attacked my elbow, and in a few months more the other—extending gradually, until, one shoulder, and one arm, and small joints of the extremities. This distressing affection, notwithstanding all remedies, appeared to increase gradually for three years, until my friends and myself had abandoned all hopes of recovery. I was then directed for Rheumatism, emigrated to skillful physicians, then for Scrofula, dietic swelling, &c., and spent three months in the Massachusetts General Hospital. I then went in a physician's family for about one year, and followed regular prescriptions constantly. I never experienced any permanent, and scarcely temporary relief, until I commenced taking Dr. Corbett's concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla. I began the use of this in March last, and before long my agents everywhere. I have now taken have now taken twenty bottles, with a daily and permanent improvement.  
The swelling and lameness has almost entirely ceased in all my joints, and I have been enabled to resume that I can walk and work comfortably. My general health is good; I have gained thirty pounds of flesh, and I have the fullest confidence, from the benefit thus far received from this celebrated remedy, of being early perfectly restored.

**PAULINA WILLIAMS.**  
Haverhill, Dec. 8 1848.  
[State of New Hampshire.]  
Grafton County, ss. Dec. 15, 1848. Personally appeared before me Paulina Williams, and made oath the foregoing statement, by her subscribed to be true.  
JOHN MCCLARY,  
Justice of the Peace.  
Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember, the original and only genuine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS upon the outside wrapper.  
Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by C. L. Covell & Co., Wm. H. Allen, Hartford, and by Druggists generally.

**WHAT THE NOVA-SCOTIANS THINK.**  
[From the Halifax Sun, Sept. 24, 1848.]  
We have never had any great faith in "quack medicines," as they are called; but at the same time, we think we have longed for these commodities, for their healing properties, which from their beneficial influence on the constitution, have led to many published laudatory certificates in their behalf. We have now to speak of our own experience. Last winter I was proved in many respects, a heavy cold caught in the early part of season—our cough being violent and harassing—and more from curiosity than any belief in its issue, we procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam; we were false to our testimony, here we had swallowed its contents, in fulfilment as prescribed, and cold had left us. As the Agent for the proprietor of this valuable medicine is now in this city, we mention this fact in proof of its qualities, and we have our own testimony, be it what it may, to add to that of others similarly benefited.

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]  
This medicine, coming from a respectable source, carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence, and highly respectable persons, has been found in favor of its merits as a remedy for Coughs, Affections of the Chest, Diseased Throat, &c.

**LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE  
GENUINE.**  
The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, &c.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a mark on the front, with the letters "I. BUTTS, M. D." Also the signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.  
EDWARD BRINLEY & Co., Boston, Agents,  
or sale by S. Covell & Co., Wm. H. Allen Hartford, and by Druggists generally.

*Receipts for the week ending, Dec. 4. 1850.*  
Bennett to 4 v 14; Levi Kellogg to 2 v 12;  
S. Smith to 43 v 13; Mrs. C. Olcott to 1 v 14;  
Waterman to 1 v 14; D. W. Sherwood to 4 v 14;  
W. H. H. to 43 v 13; W. H. H. to 43 v 13;  
T. W. Miner to 43 v 12; Dec. R. Bradley to 1 v 14;  
E. Jones to 1 v 14; J. H. Winton to 1 v 14;  
Staples to 1 v 14; Samuel Shepard to 1 v 14;  
P. Bunce to 1 v 13; S. M. Gasset to 36 v 13;  
Dane to 20 v 12; Joseph Church to 44 v 12;  
Jane Robbins to 1 v 12; Rev. T. Holman to 1 v 13;  
J. H. H. to 43 v 13; E. H. Fish to 1 v 14;  
Boers to 1 v 14; Ezekiel Atwood to 43 v 13;  
Chas. Chandler to 1 v 13; David Hale, Jr., sent, 10,000; H. Lester to 1 v 14; W. A. Combs to 1 v 15; Geo. D. Jerome to 41 v 13.

**MARRIED.**  
At the Academy St. Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn., by Rev. A. M. Hopper, Mr. Elias M. Porter, and Miss Mary M. Anson, of Greenwich, Ct.  
On the same, in the same place, on Thanksgiving, Mr. Horace Bowman Jr., of Hudson, N. Y., and Miss Hubbell, of New Haven.

Dr. Ira Hicks of Stafford, and Mrs. Clarinda Thompson, of Monson, Mass.  
 By the same, Nov. 25th, Mr. Alonzo Carpenter of Stafford, and Miss Jane E. Farnham, of Ashford.  
 By the same, Nov. 28th, Mr. Elijah S. Pearce of Birmingham, and Miss Elizabeth S. Main of Stafford.  
 At East Longmeadow, Nov. 3d, by Rev. N. W. Miner, Mr. Henry Hall of Longmeadow, and Miss Catharine Barnham, of Washington, Ma.; by the same, Nov. 14th, Mr. Seth Pease of Longmeadow, and Miss Achsah M. Coomes, of Enfield Ct.; by the same, Nov. 17th, Mr. John J. Richardson of Springfield, and Miss Mary L. Reed of Longmeadow.  
 In Lowell, Mass., Nov. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Hanks, Dr. James C. Ayer to Miss Josephine M. Southwick, daughter of the Hon. Royal Southwick, all of Lowell.  
 In Groton on the 10th ult., by Rev. N. T. Allen, James Frial of Scotland, and Miss Harriet L. Williams of Groton.  
 In Groton, on the 11th ult., by Rev. N. T. Allen, Denison B. Williams of Leydard, and Miss Eliza Avery of Groton.

**DIED.**

In this city, on the 28th inst., Mr. Charles Brainard, aged 64 years, of the firm of C. Brainard & Son.  
 In this city, Nov. 28th, James Hamner, aged 70.  
 At Windsor, Nov. 30th, Mr. Alfred Bliss, aged 70.  
 At Winchester, Nov. 23d, Charles Starks, aged 32.  
 At New Haven, Nov. 27th, Mrs. Hannah Dow, aged 85.  
 At New Canaan, Nov. 23d, Elizabeth Chase, aged 27.  
 At Wilton, Nov. 20th, Sarah Olmstead aged 90.

**Advertisements.**

**DR. JUDSON'S REQUEST TO HIS FRIENDS.**

THAT *Splendid Portrait of DR. JUDSON*, engraved on Steel, acquires new interest now that the original has ceased from his labors and gone home to his reward. It is suitable for framing, being 11 by 12 inches.  
 The Publisher has reduced the price from \$1 to 50 cents, and is prepared to furnish them in any quantities. They can be sent by mail to any part of the Union. Three copies will be sent to one address for \$1.  
 The Publisher, respecting the accuracy of this portrait, in a letter to the Publisher: 'The steel engraving of your artist, Mr. Jones, is indeed a perfect copy of my portrait painted by Mr. Harding—it gives me great pleasure to be able to bequeath a good likeness to my friends. I have ordered the various portraits which have been surreptitiously published, and which are all, as they deserve to be, entire failures.'

**New Books**  
**JUST PUBLISHED.**

*The Churches and Sects of the United States:* Containing a brief account of the Origin, History, Doctrines, Church Government, Mode of Worship, Usages and Statistics of each religious denomination, so far as known. By REV. F. DOUGLASS GORHAM.  
 'It will be found and prized as a valuable and convenient book of reference.'—*Christian Observer*.  
 'It is a book for all the world, and will, we predict, be found in every library throughout 'English Christendom.'—*N. Y. Weekly Chronicle*.  
 'The author has studied brevity, comprehensiveness, and accuracy; and we know of no work so full and so fully descriptive of the various sects and present state of all the different denominations of the country as this.'—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

**MEMOIR OF MRS. HELEN M. MASON.**

For seventeen years a Missionary in Burma.—By REV. FRANCIS MASON.  
 Containing a portrait, and several steel engravings descriptive of the Burman empire. This beautiful portrait of female piety, devotedness, and courage will be found an interesting book for all who feel an interest in the spread of the gospel among the heathen. 16mo. Price 60 cents.

**THE EVENING OF LIFE—or LIGHT AND COMFORT FOR DECLINING YEARS**

By REV. JEREMIAH CHAPLIN. A book full of the sweetest and best thoughts, and admirably adapted as a gift book to those with whom the shadows of Life have already begun to lengthen. Bound in plain paper, with title in cloth, 12mo. Price 25 cents.  
 Agents Wanted for the circulation of the above in all parts of the country. Also for many other valuable works published by the subscriber. Applications to be post-paid. Circulars will be sent to those wishing the same, on request, terms, &c.  
 LEWIS COLBY, Publisher,  
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**NOTICE.**

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be conducted by CHARLES D. GOULD and JOSHUA LINCOLN, who are authorized to use its signature in liquidation.  
 CHARLES D. GOULD,  
 CHARLES S. KENDALL,  
 JOSHUA LINCOLN.  
 Boston, Oct. 31, 1850.

**COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.**

The business of Publishing and Bookselling, in all its branches, will be continued as heretofore by the subscribers, under the style and firm of GOULD & LINCOLN, at the Old Stand, No. 59 Washington Street.  
 CHARLES D. GOULD,  
 JOSHUA LINCOLN.  
 Boston, Nov. 1, 1850.

**Works Must Published,**  
**BY GOULD AND LINCOLN.**

*The Foot-Prints of the Creator*; or, The Asterolepsy of Sixty-six, with notices of the illustrations. By HUGH MILLER, author of 'The Old Red Sandstone,' &c. From the third London Edition. With a Memoir of the author, by LOUIS AGASSIZ.—12mo. cloth, \$1.25  
*Mothers of the Wise and Good.* By JAREZ BURNS, D. D., author of 'Pulpit Cyclopaedia.' 16mo. cloth, .75  
*Religious Progress;* Discourses on the Development of the Christian Character. By WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D. 12mo, cloth, .85  
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*The Psalmist,* [Psalter Edition]. A new collection of Sacred Lyrics, the use of Baptist Churches, by BARON STOW, and S. F. SMITH, with and without Supplement. 12 mo, large type, fine paper, in various bindings, sheep, 1.25  
*The Heavenly Footman*; or, A Description of the Man that gets away to run so as to obtain. By JOHN BUNTAN. 32mo. cloth, gilt, 31

**NOTICE.**—At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, A. D. 1850.  
 Present, Ralph Gilbert Esq. Judge.  
 On motion of Nathan B. Lyman Administrator on the estate of Nathan Lyman, late of Andover, within said District, deceased: That This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the said Administrator; and directs that public notice be given of this order by the publication of a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of Andover nearest to the place where the deceased last dwelt.  
 Certified from Record, RALPH GILBERT, Judge.

ONE YARD WIDE SILK VELVETS.

In Black,  
Mauve Blue,  
Maroon,  
Green,  
Of the best "Lyons" make, for sale low by  
O. MESTRE, THACHER & GOODTICH,  
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THE  
AMERICAN  
ART UNION,  
Incorporated by the Legislature of New York in 18  
—FOR THE—  
PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS  
—IN THE—  
UNITED STATES.

Will distribute in the City of New York, the 20th of December next, several hundred *Color Paintings, Busts of Washington, in Bronze, Kneelands after Houdon, besides other works of American and resident Artists.* Among the already purchased are, the "Dream of Arcadia" by Cole, which is considered by many to be his best landscape; A Spiritual Painting, by Leuts; The Marriage of Washington, by Stearns; Boon View of Kentucky, by Ranney; Picturesque View of the Valley of the Hudson, by Weiss; The Old Dutch Church, by Gifford; The Matteson, Kensett, Gignou, Gifford, Finner, Hicks, and other distinguished Artists.

EVERY MEMBER

For the year 1850, WILL RECEIVE for each subscription of Five Dollars made by him, 1. a copy from each number of the Bulletin (an illustration of the month's work) which shall be issued after the payment of such subscription.

II. A print of Mr. Burr's line engraving on steel, measuring 20 1-2 inches by 16 3-4 inches in length, the celebrated painting of *Age, Stature, and Shallow*, and illustrating scenes in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

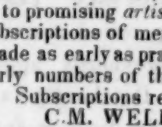
III. A set of five prints, from finished line engravings on steel, of the average size of 7 1-2 inches by 10 inches, and executed by distinguished American engravers, after the following paintings: *The Dream of Arcadia, by Cole; Dog Plains, by Ranney; The Valley of the Hudson, by Weiss; The New Scholar, by Edmonds; and The Card Players, by Woodville;* thus forming the commencement of a GALLERY of AMERICAN ART.

IV. A share in the distribution of a large number of PAINTINGS and other works of ART, which will probably include *Bronze Statues, Medals, Sculptures in Marble, and Drawings in water color.* The Collection will be constantly increased by the addition of new purchases, which will be announced, from time to time, in the Bulletin.

It is acknowledged by all who have examined the present collection, that none has ever been exhibited in America equally rich in attraction. The subscriber for the present year has an unequalled opportunity for achieving the triple purpose of, securing a valuable return for a small investment, obtaining the possession of a superior work, gratifying his taste, and of affording encouragement to promising artists in our country.

Subscriptions of membership \$5, which should be made as early as practicable, (to entitle members to early numbers of the Bulletin.)

C. M. WELLES, Honorary Secretary.  
Hartford, Nov. 1850



FAY'S EUREKA.

The subscriber in offering this stove to the public hesitates not to say that it exceeds any other ever offered in this market for Wood or Coal! having felt the want of a stove that is as safe as regards brick, and it is with this confident confidence that we offer the EUREKA! with its results, even to equal this deficiency, and we believe it is only to be tried to supersede all others now in use. In getting up these stove nothing has been spared either in materials or workmanship to make them perfect. Being made of iron, and nearest the place where the deceased last of the double plates, very heavy, and having a frame of admission of air next the fire plates. They will stand the heat of two common stoves.

Hundreds of references guaranteeing the above statement can be given from persons now using them in this vicinity.

NEW ERA, ATWOOD'S EMPIRE,  
EMPIRE STATE.  
and other Cook stoves for sale cheap.

Also a complete assortment of Parlor Stoves for Wood or Coal, of the newest and most approved patterns, at Wholesale or Retail at

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R. K. VANNESS.  
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Paper.

ETTER, cap, flat cap, bank note, and post office paper, with a great variety of other papers, for sale by

WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY.

NOTICE.—At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hartford on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1850. Present, Henry Perkins Esq., Judge.

THIS Court doth direct Carlos Glazier Administrator on the Estate of Sator Glazier, late of Hartford, in said District deceased, represented to be Insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, (if they see cause), before the Court of Probate, at the Court House in said District, on the 10th day of November, 1850, at 9 o'clock A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of appointment on a public sign post in said town of Hartford, and nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Certified from Record.

ISAAC C. PERKINS, Clerk.

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—FOR—  
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
RAILROAD STATIONS &c.

THE Subscribers having made important improvements in the Construction of Clocks, especially in the apparatus for counteracting the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum and the retaining power (which keeps the clock going while being wound) together with the most precise method of adjusting the pendulum to correct time, are prepared to furnish clocks of quality superior to any made in the United States, and of the first clock-makers in the World.—*Scientific & American.*

They speak with confidence, having tested their performance for several years. The terms will be such as to afford purchasers ample opportunity of testing their qualities, and all clocks not proving satisfactory when completed may be rejected.

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Mr Byram has fully established his reputation as one of the first clock-makers in the World.—*Scientific & American.*

PHILADELPHIA ART UNION.

The public are informed that the annual distribution will take place on the 31st of December.

The Engraving by RITCHIE is from HUNTINGTON's celebrated picture of "MERCY'S DREAM" and executed in the various styles, of stipple, Line &c.

Among the prizes will be a copy of *Huntingdon's* picture painted by JAMES MCMURTRE JR. which the frame is valued at \$1,900.

The engraving may be seen at the store of the subscriber

WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY.

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**One Price Only.**  
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The lowest price is first named, and no abatement under any circumstances. We respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the fact that they can *Avoid the high prices of Jockeying stores*, save themselves money, and all the trouble and vexation of "baiting down" by calling at Thomson's Hartford where they have

**ONE PRICE**  
—AND—  
**ONE ONLY.**

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**LET THE FACTS SPEAK OUT.**  
[The following are our prices for]

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2000 yds. HEAVY BROWN SHEETINGS, the 'New England' and 'Webster' mills—1 yd w at 6 1-4 cts.  
300 yds Yellow Cotton of the 'Seth Thomas' and 'Collins' Mills manufacture at 7 1-2 cts  
**SUPERFINE 'ASHLAND' COTTONS** at 6 pence.

**BLEACHED GOODS!!**  
1 Case 1784 1-2 yds Fine and Heavy Sheetings 6 pence.  
1 Case 1835 3-4 'Great Falls' and 'New York Long Cloth' 1 yard wide and beautiful Goods 10 cts.

**10, 000**  
yds **MUSLIN DE LAINES**  
Have been sold to the subscriber in the last six days. The only reason for their immense sales is **THEIR UNRIVALLED BEAUTY**  
—AND—  
**CHEAPNESS.**

1500 yds 'Gold Medal' de Laines at 1 shilling.  
2000 English 'Folke' de Laines at 20 cts.  
1500 Magnificent 'Chene' and Jenny Lind at 25 cts.  
2 Carbons Suberbs all wool Cashmeres and Mouse lines in the most splendid patterns.

**100 Pieces French Merinoes**  
AT NEW YORK PRICES.  
Comprising the most complete and beautiful selection of fashionable colors ever seen in this city.—No just idea can be formed of these goods but by seeing them. The following are the leading colors.  
Garnett, Maroon, Brown, Crimson Cherry Scarlet, Orange, Salmon, Pink, Light Blue, Magarine Blue, Charla Lomble, Blue, Royal purple, Drab, Green, Grass Green, Sea Green, Pale Green, Olive Drab, Modes, Pure White and Black.  
—ALSO—  
**25 ps SILK WARP THIBETS**  
Designed especially for dresses.

**300 yd BLU & FANCY SILKS**  
Are for Exhibition and sale in the silk room. Our sales of Dress Silks are immense, and the stock exceedingly attractive, comprises  
**REAL GLASSIE, CHENE, ARMURE AND BROCADES.**  
In great variety of quality and style. Ladies are respectfully invited to come and see  
**THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO SILKS.**

Working a revolution, in the price of the goods.  
500 yds Camelion striped Glassie Silks, wide beautiful goods and high lustre at 75 cts a yard.  
1000 yds Changeable 'Pure Satin' very low.  
1500 'Chene and Brocade Silks and some of which are of the most elegant and costly description.  
200 yds Changeable Watered Poplins, the richest Dress Goods Imported.

**SHAWLS SHAWLS!**  
500 Bay State and Glasgow and French 'Long Shawls' of every size, style and quality.  
We have a large Sales room directly over the store devoted exclusively to

**BROCHE AND HIGHLAND MANTLE SHAWLS.**  
—AND—  
**READY MADE CLOAKS and JACKS.**  
Our assortment of these goods is large and embracing.

**FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.**  
They are made of Merinoes, Velvet, and Ladies' Cloth and are offered  
*Cheaper than the Materials can be Bought,*  
and made up.  
Every lady who wants a Cloak should look at our patterns.  
**CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER**  
After any of our Patterns, and on at the most reasonable terms.

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ON THE FAMOUS DAMASK  
**TABLE CLOTHS**  
of which we have sold a multitude.  
Among them are some  
*Regular Thanksgiving Table Cloths.*  
Mark this. One dollar saved on every cloth.  
People of Connecticut

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For a Dry Goods store to be conducted on the honest, straight forward principle of  
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We promise you that our one price shall justify us in naming this establishment  
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Corner Main and Temple streets, Hartford Ct.

**REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL,**  
**ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.**  
"He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved."  
**16MO. CLOTH—PRICE 50 CENTS.**  
Extracts from Preface.

**DURING** my ministry in the Establishment, an indefinite fear of the conclusions at which I might arrive led me to avoid the study of the question of Baptism, but I felt obliged to examine honestly each passage of Scripture, upon the subject which came in my way, and the evidence thus obtained, convinced me that repentance and faith ought to precede Baptism. Aware how many are disposed to contribute any opinion which contracts their own, to such a partial, one-sided investigation as they practice themselves, I determined to form my own judgment, entirely by the study of the Scriptures, and of such authors, as advocate the baptism of infants. To that determination I have adhered, and not having read a single Baptist book or tract, I publish the following work as an independent testimony to the exclusive right of believers to Christian Baptism.

**GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,**  
59 Washington street, Boston.  
Feb. 19.

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Thomas's Almanac,  
Brown's business man's Almanac,  
Comic Almanacs.  
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